The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

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RICHMOND, (VIRG.)—Printed (on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS) by SAMUEL PLEASANTS, Jun. near the VENDUE-OFFICE.

Four Dollars Per Annum. FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1798. [Ten Cents Single

Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the County Court of Surry in Chancery made on the 28th day of March laſt, there will be SOLD, at the Courthouſe of the ſaid County on the Fourth Tuesday in next Month, a TRACT of LAND lying in ſaid County along the James River about eight miles above Cobham, containing by eſtimation 590 acres, with conſiderable improvements thereon. This Land was conveyed in truſt to the ſubſcribers, by Richard Yarborough, under which the decree aforeſaid was made —Bonds and ſufficient ſecurity will be required from the purchaſer, payable in nine months, according to the terms of the decree.

Ro. Saunders,
Cha's. Falgham,
Ben. Drew, } Truſtees

May 26th, 1798. (3w)

COAL
FOR SALE.

THE Subſcriber has for ſale at his yard oppoſite to Rocketts, COAL of the beſt quality, which he will diſpoſe of on moderate terms for Caſh, or exchange for Indian Corn, Weſt India Produce, or ſuch bonds as he may approve of.

GEORGE MAYO.

Manchester, June 11th, 1798. [1m

He has alſo for Sale

ON THE SAME TERMS,

A LARGE HANDSOME

MARE,

With a Colt by her ſide and now in foal by Traveller; and an elegant

Young Mare

By Shark.

GEORGE MAYO.

Manchester, June 11, 1798.

A Bargain.

AN ELEGANT FINISHED

CHARRIOT

With harneſs for two horſes, plated moulding and mounting, made on the *neweſt* conſtruction and moſt approved plan, juſt landed from Philadelphia and now for ſale by

HENRY L. BISCOE.

Who has alſo for Sale,

A FEW HUNDRED DOZEN

Excellent Port,

Seven years old, warranted genuine, and of a ſuperior quality.

Manchester, 6th June, 1798.

Notice,

That on Friday the twenty-ninth day of this preſent month, on the premiſes, will certainly be Sold, by Virtue of a Deed of Truſt, executed to us by Francis Lockett, Sen of Cheſterfield county, to ſecure the payment of a certain debt therein mentioned, due to Robert Craig, of Manchester,

A Tract of LAND,

CONTAINING Eight Hundred Acres, being the upper part of the Tract on which the ſaid Lockett now reſides——The land is moſtly in wood and of a ſuperior quality, well calculated for the culture of tobacco and ſmall grain.

——Alſo——

Nine Negroes,

Conſiſting of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN, amongſt which are ſome very valuable Houſe Carpenters. A credit 'till Chriſtmas will be given for part of the money, which part will be made known on the day of ſale.

WILLIAM BALL,
JOHN HENDRICK, } *Truſtees.*

Manchester, 6th June, 179 .

SWITZERLAND.

By the information which we have been able to collect from different quarters, it appears that the whole of the interval from the time when the prolongation of the armiſtice was agreed upon, to the 5th of March, on which day the French entered Berne, was one continued ſeries of intrigue and perfidy on the part of the French, and of timidity, irreſolution, and inconſiſtency on that of the Berneſe government.

The French had, as we have already obſerved, from the beginning, their partiſans in the councils of Berne: ſome, perhaps, but thoſe probably few in number, won over to them by actual perſonal corruption; others, enamoured of their principles, and deſirous of innovating, at all hazards, upon the ancient conſtitution of their country, for the ſake of trying the experiment of a conſtitution founded on Liberty and Equality:—Others, again (probably the largeſt number) deluded by the hope, that if the preſent War could by any means be brought to a termination, they ſhould be able, by fair parley and negociation, to bring the French to a ſenſe of the injuſtice of their attack upon Switzerland, as well as of the intereſt which France muſt have in preſerving the friendſhip and good will of ſo reſpectable a neighbour, rather than in incurring its everlaſting enmity, by a continued and unprofitable aggreſſion. Acting upon one or other of theſe principles, a conſiderable majority of the Council oppoſed the manly and deciſive meaſures which the Avoyer Steiguer, and thoſe members of the government, who ſaw with juſt apprehenſion the real, and, to ſay the truth, the almoſt undiſguiſed deſigns of France againſt the liberty, and the exiſtence of Switzerland as an independent country, would have adopted, early in the conteſt, meaſures, which would probably have checked, in the firſt outſet, the ardour of the French, and which their own people, not only would have carried through with ſpirit and cheerfulneſs, if called upon to do ſo, but did themſelves call upon their government to bring forward, and ultimately overwhelmed with their vengeance, thoſe whom they ſuſpected of having prevented their adoption.

The majority were for treating; but they did not preſume to think themſelves in a ſituation even to treat—to treat with an invading enemy, until they had endeavoured to propitiate that enemy, by a ſacrifice of ſo much of their ancient laws and privileges, as they thought might induce him to liſten with patience to ſome modeſt propoſals for the preſervation of the remainder. They reformed therefore, and they opened a negociation.—The reform, deſtroyed the energy of the government at home. The negociation gave ample room to the French, not only to increaſe their force by freſh detachments from the Italian army, but alſo to regulate their operations from without, in ſuch a manner as ſhould beſt tally with the preparations for their reception, which was buſily carried on by their friends within the walls of Berne.

It is unneceſſary to repeat here what has been publiſhed in all the newſpapers of Europe, the terms of peace which France propoſed—the modifications under which the daſtardly rulers of Berne offered to accept them. It is ſufficient to obſerve, that the price which France exacted for forbearance, was preciſely, or within a trifle, the ſame as the penalty which ſhe has inflicted for reſiſtance—the ſubverſion of the ancient government, and the ſubſtitution of one on the French model—hoſtages, proſcriptions of individuals and of families—and a ſum of money.

While the councils deliberated on theſe and ſuch like demands, the peaſantry of the country were crouding to the gates of Berne with offers of ſervice, and demanding to be led againſt the invaders. The ſpirit of the troops roſe at times ſo high, that the Council had not the courage nor the power to repreſs it. And on the 26th February, General D'Erlach, received full powers to attack the enemy, if he ſhould ſee it right, immediately upon the expiration of the armiſtice, on the 2d March. This conceſſion was no ſooner extorted from the council, than the French general Brune was appriſed of it by the French faction. He took his meaſures accordingly, determining to make the attack himſelf, when the Swiſs ſhould not be prepared for it. He propoſed a new conference for the amicable arrangement of exiſting differences. The French faction ſupported the propoſal, as highly likely to produce an advantageous and honorable peace—the majority of the council were induced to come into it; part becauſe they were weary of oppoſing to no purpoſe; and part (the profoundly ſtupid members), yielded to the old argument, that a refuſal would irritate the enemy, and would give him an opportunity of proving to Europe, that they were not ſincere in their deſire for accommodation.—Fifty-five members had the good ſenſe to oppoſe the meaſure, but in vain.

The conſequence of determining upon this new conference with an armed enemy, in the heart of their country, was the withdrawing the authority given to General D'Erlach, to attack him on the expiration of the armiſtice! and thus leaving the Swiſs army at the mercy of French good faith.—For a moment, on the firſt of March, the council ſeemed to have been capable of their imprudence, and a reſolution was haſtily obtained, reſtoring to general D'Erlach the liberty to attack the next day. But in the courſe of a few hours, the French faction regained its aſcendency, and general D'Erlach's powers were again withdrawn. The reſult was what might be expected.——While the deputies of Berne and Fribourg, were conferring at the conferences of Payerne, and the council of Berne was hugging itſelf in the notion of not irritating the enemy and of having put it out of his power to prove to Europe, that they were not ſincere in their deſire for accommodation—the French general Brune, did preciſely what he had all along intended to do, and what the ſupporters of the preſent ſyſtem in the council perfectly knew that he intended, he attacked the Swiſs army on the night of the 1ſt—the battle was obſtinate and bloody; but there was an officer high in command in the Swiſs army who was unwilling to *irritate the enemy*. He abandoned his charge—the battle was loſt, and Fribourg was taken. The name of this wretch has not reached us. We look anxiouſly for an opportunity of conſigning it to contempt and execration.

General Brune entered Fribourg, as has been mentioned in a former paper, on the ſame night that the army under general Schauenbourg entered Soleure. Of the affair before Soleure we have no further particulars than what we have already given. Fribourg, we underſtand, was given up to every ſpecies of exceſs and outrage. The Avoyer Verro, a magiſtrate of high character, and who conducted himſelf with exemplary courage, was butchered his body was mutilated in a moſt ſhocking manner, and his head paraded round the city on a pike!

From the moment of the loſs of this battle by the treachery of an officer, ſuſpicion and diſunion were propagated through the Swiſs army. The French knew how to improve theſe diſpoſitions.—Their emiſſaries ſpread themſelves through the Canton, pointing out as objects of diſtruſt, every man of real character, honeſty and courage—ſuggeſting to the peaſantry the danger of truſting themſelves to the conduct of men who were hired to betray them; and recommending them to enſure their ſafety by ſtanding by quietly, and letting things take their courſe. In many parts of the northern cantons, a Louis d'or was known to be the fixed price which any man might receive for merely declining to march to the aſſiſtance of Berne.

The movements of the Swiſs army were ſuch as to give countenance to theſe notions among the people—as from the ſecond they were (neceſſarily perhaps, and invitably after having miſſed the firſt opportunity of attacking) one continued retreat.—They fought however, in retreating. On the 2d, 3d, and 4th, there were repeated and deſparate engagements, in every one of which the Swiſs ſoldiers fought, in the firſt inſtance, with the greateſt fury againſt the French, and afterwards, when they were obliged to fall back, turned their arms againſt their officers, whom they ſuſpected of ſlackneſs or treachery.

The Council at Berne in the meantime continued faithful to the ſyſtem of cowardice and ſelf betrayal, with which they had ſet out. They ſtill continued reforming and negotiating—a Provisional government was erected; and there remained but one article left to diſpute with the enemy, which was the immediate diſbanding of all their troops.

Yet however, the ſpirit of patriotiſm was not extinguiſhed nor ſuppreſſed among the people of the country. That part of the troops which were at Berne, demanded loudly to be led againſt the French Army under Schauenbourg, which was now rapidly advancing from Soleure towards the city. The provisional government, though it might have the will, wanted the power, to reſiſt the enthuſiaſm of the troops. The venerable Avoyer De Steigaer put himſelf at their head, and, if we are to credit (which we are unwilling to do, while there is yet a hope that our other accounts may be true) the intelligence that we imparted with ſo much ſorrow in our firſt account of the battle of the 5th ult. and of which we have ſubſequently received confirmation, this admirable man periſhed under the walls of Berne, true to a reſolution which he had long cheriſhed, and often expreſſed in the courſe of the diſcuſſions that preceded the ſurrender of Switzerland to French negociation, that if an honorable death were to be found, he would not ſurvive the enſlavement of his country.

At his ſide periſhed in the ſame battle, the flower of the Patrician youth of Berne, who, from the age of fourteen, had formed themſelves into corps, and fought till the laſt individual amongſt them was ſlain. Not a family of diſtinction in Berne but has to record the ſervices and ſacrifices of a ſon or a brother, on this memorable and calamitous day.

On this point at leaſt, amidſt the horrors and misfortunes, the follies and the crimes which we are contemplating—on this we dwell with complacency as well as regret, and on this would fix the attention of our contrymen. We have often heard the Patrician blood of Berne undervalued and derided. It has proved itſelf not incapable of high ſentiment and heroic action. Such conduct muſt reſcue them from contempt. We truſt it will recommend them to imitation.

After the loſs of this battle, all was terror and confuſion. The Swiſs troops enraged at their defeat, confident that they had done all that courage could do, and taught to impute to their leaders a want of zeal in the cauſe of their country, if not an underſtanding with the enemy, goaded & inflamed by the agents of the Directory, who pointed out as the inſtruments of their diſgrace and defeat, thoſe men who had been croſſed in their beſt endeavours to ſave the country, wreaked their diſappointment upon their leaders; and General D'Erlach, with his whole ſtaff, & ſuch members of the old Government as were moſt marked for their hoſtility to France, fell a ſacrafice to their miſtaken fury.

From this period, when the French took poſſeſſion of Berne, nothing certain is known reſpecting the ſtate of Switzerland, except what is the natural concluſion, from the ſucceſs of the French—that the whole of the country round Berne—a country heretofore peaceable, flouriſhing and happy beyond the ordinary lot of nations—has been abandoned to a mercileſs pillage, accompanied with circumſtances of cruelty and brutality of which any individual inſtance would form a picture too ſickening, too full of diſguſt and horror, to be offered to the view of a civilized people.

From this date, whatever letters come from Berne, muſt have paſſed under the inſpection of the French. They ſtate that Berne, Fribourg, and Soleure, have been completely revolutionized—that the French were marching againſt Lucerne and Zurich; and that the ſhattered remains of the Berneſe army had retired to Thun, and the Vallies at the foot of the Alps, accompanied by ſeveral of their Magiſtrates.

The mountaneous Cantons have not yet been reduced; nor have they been perſuaded to accept the aſſurances of perfect ſecurity, and of the friendſhip of France, which are proffered to them, on condition of ſurrendering their arms.

LONDON, April 12.

IRELAND.

Yeſterday a mail arrived from Dublin, by which we have received moſt diſtreſſing accounts of the ſtate of that country. Our readers will form their own opinion from a peruſal of the two following Proclamations, from our Dublin letter:—

Twelve thouſand copies of the following notice have been diſperſed thro'out Ireland, by order of the commander in chief:

"Whereas his excellency the lord lieutenant in council, has, in conſequence of the daring acts and depredations committed in this country, ordered and directed, by his proclamation, bearing date the 30th of March laſt, and by his particular orders thereon, that the military ſhould uſe the moſt ſummary means to repreſs diſturbance and to recover all arms taken from the Yeomanry and well affected, and other concealed arms and ammunition; all the people concerned in taking or concealing theſe arms, are required to give them up within ten days of the publication of this notice, which if they do, they may be aſſured no violence will be done to them or their properties; but if they do not they are informed, that the troops will be quartered in large bodies, to live at free quarters among them, and other ſevere means will be uſed to enforce obedience to this notice.

"And thoſe who have knowledge where arms are concealed, are called upon to give information, which they may do in any private manner, to the neareſt civil magiſtrate, or commanding officer of his Majeſty's forces, or of the Yeomanry corps. Secrecy ſhall be uſed with reſpect to them, and they ſhall be rewarded when their report is proved to be true.

"Should the deluded and evil diſpoſed among the people in this country, ſtill perſevere in robbing and murdering, and committing other acts of violent inſubordination to the laws of their country, they are informed that the commander in chief will be obliged to have recourſe to thoſe powers with which he has been inveſted, to bring them to immediate puniſhment.

"Given at head-quarters at Kildare, the third of April, 1798. —By order of the commander in chief."

"FRED. MAITLAND, Sec."

Many thouſands of the following notice were diſtributed the week before laſt, in all the towns and villages of the Queen's county:

"The commanding officer commanding the diſtrict of Queen's county orders, that a correct liſt of the names of the perſons reſiding in each houſe, ſhould be placed on the door, or ſome conſpicuous part of it.

"It is to be made known to the inhabitants that from the hour of nine o'clock at night, till daybreak the next morning, they are to remain in their houſes, and not to admit any ſtrangers whatever.

"Patroles are to make domiciliary viſits at uncertain periods, between the hours of nine o'clock at night and daybreak, and after calling over the names, if it is found, that any perſon whoſe name is not inſerted on the liſt, is in the houſe, he is to be made priſoner—or if any perſon is abſent, the reſt of the inhabitants are to be accountable for him, and meaſures are to be taken to diſcover where he is and to apprehend him.

"Should the liſt by any accident be deſtroyed, or torn down, the owner of the houſe, is within two hours after, to apply to the magiſtrate or officer upon the ſpot, for a new one, on pain of puniſhment.

"It ſhall be in the power of any magiſtrate or officer to give a permit to any perſon who ſhall aſſign a good reaſon for wiſhing to be abſent on any particular night during the period alluded to.

"The magiſtrates and gentlemen of the Yeomanry are requeſted to aſſiſt in executing this order."

At the Carlow aſſizes, four perſons charged with various felonies, were capitally convicted, and were hanged on the ſecond inſt. Four perſons were capitally convicted of adminiſtering unlawful oaths, cutting trees and making graves—hanged on Thurſday, 5th inſtant.

Two convicted of taking unlawful oaths, to be tranſported for life.

At Waterford, a perſon was convicted of adminiſtering an oath of ſecrecy to Dr. Hearn, and eight perſons found guilty of an unlawful aſſemblage at Kilmurry. One Kelliger was acquitted of adminiſtering illegal oaths, and the informer committed for perjury.

Thurſday ſen'night, Mr. Dyer, chief conſtable of Gowran diſtrict, commanding a patrole of four policemen, accompanied by Mr. Long, of Enniſcrague, ſuddenly came up with a large body of inſurgents near that town, who immediately fired ſeveral ſhot at him, which being briſkly returned by Mr. Dyer and his party, the inſurgents threw down their arms and fled in all directions, leaving one man dead on the ſpot. From the various tracts of blood, it is imagined, many more were wounded.

DUBLIN, May 5.

Letters were yeſterday received in town from Killaloe, (county Clare) which ſtate, that a party of Yeomanry, had on Saturday laſt killed twelve inſurgents in that neighborhood. The fact is fully authenticated by perſons of the higheſt reſpectability. The only particulars which we have heard are, that a band of armed ruffians aſſaulted all the perſons who were coming out of church after having attended divine ſervice. The clergyman, a moſt worthy and eſteemed gentleman, was alſo attacked, and to eſcape aſſaſſination, fled to a bog, where breaſt deep in water, he was fired on by the aſſaſſins. A party of Yeomanry were fortunately paſſing by the church at that time, and being informed of his danger flew to his aſſiſtance, killed twelve of the aſſaſſins on the ſpot, whoſe bodies were found, and wounded many more. They took no priſoners.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.

This morning the remains of Mr. Bryan, whoſe death was announced yeſterday, were carried from his late lodgings, No. 205, Mulberry ſtreet, and depoſited in Chriſt church burial ground. The funeral was attended by the Members of both Houſes of Congreſs, the Officers of Government, and a number of Citizens.

SAVANNAH, May 29.

Letters have been received from *John M'Kenzie*, maſter of the brig Patſey of Norfolk, and *Andrew Carſon*, maſter of the ſloop Dependence of Philadelphia, who ſailed from this port in April laſt, for the Weſt-Indies, and ſoon after taken by a Spaniſh privateer and ordered to St. Auguſtine, in Eaſt Florida, where they arrived the 28th ult. and were examined, cleared and reſtored by order of the Governor, on the 4th inſtant—they had no expenſes to pay, nor was there any thing allowed for detention or damages—they mention with gratitude, that the Governor and Judge, paid great attention to their unfortunate ſituation, and that they received very great aſſiſtance from ſeveral gentlemen of St. Auguſtine.

LEXINGTON, (*Ken.*) May 9

CENSUS

Agreeably to an order of the truſtees, the following report was made by the aſſeſſors of the number of inhabitants of this town.

462 males above 12 years of age.
307 females above 12.
346 under 12.
360 negroes.

May 16.

We have received information from a ſource in which the utmoſt confidence may be placed, that the king of Spain has iſſued orders prohibiting any perſon from emigrating to, or reſiding within the Spaniſh dominions on the Miſſiſippi, who does not profeſs the Roman Catholic religion; this we hope will ſerve as a ſufficient caution to the inhabitants of Kentucky, who have thoughts of moving to that country againſt placing confidence in the ſpecious promiſes of a government, whoſe ſtability depends on the whim or caprice of a ſingle individual.

NORFOLK, June 7.

The United States frigate Conſtellation is momently expected in Hampton Roads—We underſtand ſhe has got her compliment of men.—Lieut. Cowper raiſed upwards of 120 fine fellows in this town, in the courſe of a few days.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.

The following reſolutions were propoſed in the houſe of repreſentatives on Wedneſday, by Mr. Dwight Foſter.

WHEREAS the French republic, regardleſs of thoſe principles of good faith which ought to enſure a due obſervance of Treaties, have, in various inſtances, violated the expreſs ſtipulations of the treaties heretofore made and ſubſiſting between the United States and the French nation, in a manner highly injurious to the intereſt and honor of the United States; by reaſon whereof the United States are releaſed from all obligation on their part to reſpect the ſaid treaties, or to conſider themſelves as bolden or bound theredy——

Reſolved,

That it is expedient to make a legiſlative declaration notifying the citizens of the United States and all others concerned, that the ſaid treaties are no longer obligatory upon the United States.

Reſolved,

That proviſion ought to be made by law, authoriſing the preſident of the United States to grant letters of Marque and general Repriſals againſt all ſhips and other veſſels, with their cargoes, found on the high ſeas, ſailing under the authority of the French republic, and belonging to the ſaid republic, or any of the citizens thereof, or of its dependencies—to continue and be in force until the French government revoke and annul the orders and decrees authoriſing the capture and deſtruction of the veſſels and property of the citizens of the United States, contrary to the laws of nations.

Reſolved,

That proviſion ought to be made by law, granting a bounty in proportion to the ſize and number of guns on all armed veſſels which ſhall be taken and brought into any of the ports of the United States, belonging to the republic of France or any other of the citizens thereof, or of its dependencies—or others ſailing under authority or pretence of authority from the ſaid republic.

Yeſterday the houſe of repreſentatives of the United States was engaged moſt of the ſitting in diſcuſſing the bill for regulating the compenſation of officers employed in the collection of the internal revenue of the United States, and to provide for the more effectual ſettlement of their accounts. It was got through in the committee of the whole and reported, but not taken up in the houſe.

On motion of Mr. Rutledge the houſe came to a reſolution, to go into mourning for a month, in order to ſhew their reſpect to Nathan Bryan, deceaſed, member from North Carolina, by wearing a piece of crape on the left arm.

In the courſe of the ſitting the Preſident of the United States communicated to the houſe the following meſſage in writing, of which 1200 copies were ordered to be printed.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I now tranſmit to both houſes, the communications from our Envoys at Paris, received ſince the laſt, which have been preſented by me, to Congreſs.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, 5th June, 1798.

PARIS, March 9th, 1798.

DEAR SIR,

Agreeably to what we repreſented to you in our No. 6, we prepared a letter to the miniſter of foreign affairs on the ſubject of the late law authorizing the capture of neutral veſſels on board of which any productions of Great Britain or its poſſeſſions ſhould be laden, ſhewing how incompatible ſuch law was with the rights of neutral nations, and the treaty between France and America, its direct tendency to deſtroy the remaining commerce of our country, and the particular hardſhips to which it would ſubject the agricultural as well as commercial intereſts of our countrymen, from the peculiar ſituation of the United States. We added, that under exiſting circumſtances, we could no longer reſiſt the conviction that the demands of France rendered it entirely impracticable to effect the objects of our miſſion, and that not being permanent miniſters, but envoys extraordinary with full powers for particular purpoſes, we deemed it improper to remain longer in France after the impoſſibility of effecting thoſe purpoſes had been demonſtrated. Before however we took this meaſure and expliciſly demanded our paſſports, we deemed it expedient to deſire major Rutledge to call on Mr. Talleyrand on the 19th ult. to know if he had any communication to make to us in conſequence of our letter dated the 17th and delivered the 31ſt Jan. To this Mr. Talleyrand replied, that he had no anſwer to make, as the directory had not taken any order on the ſubject, and when they did, he would inform us of it. Still being anxious to hear expliciſly from Mr Talleyrand himſelf before we ſent our final letter, whether there were no means within our power of accommodating our differences with France on juſt and reaſonable grounds, we wrote to him on the 27th of February, ſoliciting a perſonal interview on the ſubject of our miſſion; he appointed the 2d of March following. You will find in the exhibit A, herewith incloſed, what paſſed on that occaſion. On the 4th inſt. we requeſted another interview: We have detailed in the latter part of the ſame exhibit, for your information, the ſubſtance of that converſation.

From theſe accounts you may obſerve that the views of France, with regard to us, are not eſſentially changed ſince our communications with its unofficial agents in October laſt

We have the honor to be,
With great reſpect,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervants,
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney,
J. Marſhall,
E. Gerry.

Col. Pickering, Sec. United States.

A.

March the ſecond. At three o'clock we waited on Mr. Talleyrand, and were almoſt immediately introduced to him. General Pinckney commenced the converſation, by ſaying, that our government and ourſelves were extremely anxious to remove the ſubſiſting differences between the two republics; that we had received many propoſitions, thro' Mr. Y. to which we had found it impracticable to accede, and that we had now waited on him for the purpoſe of enquiring whether other means might not be deviſed which would effect ſo deſirable an object. The miniſter replied, that without doubt, the directory wiſhed very ſincerely, on our arrival, to ſee a ſolid friendſhip eſtabliſhed between France and the United States and had manifeſted this diſpoſition, by the readineſs with which orders for our paſſports were given. That the directory had been extremely wounded by the laſt ſpeech of general Waſhington, made to congreſs when about to quit the office of preſident of the United States; and by the firſt and laſt ſpeech of Mr. Adams. That explanations of theſe ſpeeches were expected and required of us. General Pinckney expreſſed his ſurpriſe that the ſpeech of gen. Waſhington was complained of; and ſaid this was a new complaint. Mr. Talleyrand merely obſerved, that the directory was wounded at it; and proceeded. He ſaid that the original favorable diſpoſition of the directory had been a good deal altered by the coldneſs and diſtance which we had obſerved. That inſtead of ſeeing him often, and endeavoring to remove the obſtacles to a mutual approach, we had not once waited on him. General Pinckney obſerved, that when we delivered him our letters of credence, he informed us that the directory, in a few days, would decide concerning us, and that when the deciſion was made he would communicate it to us. That this had for ſome time ſuſpended any procedure on our part. He anſwered that this related only to our public character, and not to private viſits. General Pinckney ſaid, that on an application made by his ſecretary for a paſſport for an American under his care, he was told that he muſt apply at the office of police, for that America had no miniſter in France, ſince the recall of Mr. Monroe. The miniſter ſaid that was very true; & then proceeded to ſay that the directory felt itſelf wounded by the different ſpeeches of Mr. Waſhington and Mr. Adams, which he had ſtated, and would require ſome proof on the part of the United States, of a friendly diſpoſition, previous to a treaty with us. He then ſaid ſhe ought to ſearch for and propoſe ſome means which might furniſh this proof; that if we were diſpoſed to furniſh it there could be no difficulty in finding it; and he alluded very intelligibly to a loan. He ſaid he had ſeveral conferences with Mr. Gerry on this ſubject, who had always anſwered that he had no power Mr. Gerry ſaid that he had ſtated other objections; that he had particularly urged that it would involve us in a war with Great Britain. He made no reply; and gen Pinckney obſerved, that a loan had been ſuggeſted to us; but that we had uniformly anſwered, that it exceeded our powers.

Mr. Talleyrand replied, that perſons at ſuch a diſtance as we were from our government, and poſſeſſed, as we were, of the public confidence, muſt often uſe their diſcretion, and exceed their powers for the public good. That there was a material difference between acting where inſtructions were ſilent, and doing what was particularly forbidden; that if indeed a loan was poſitively forbidden, we might conſider ourſelves as incapable of making one; but if, as he ſuppoſed was the caſe (he looked the queſtion) our inſtructions were only ſilent, that it muſt be referred to us to act in a caſe not provided for, according to the beſt of our judgment, for the public good; that in almoſt all the treaties made during the revolution, the negociators had exceeded their powers; altho' the government appointing them was at no conſiderable diſtance. He particularized the treaty with Pruſſia, and ſeveral others. General Pinckney told him that our powers did not extend to a loan, and perhaps might forbid it. The miniſter ſtill urged the difference between an expreſs prohibition and mere ſilence He then proceeded to ſtate that the principal objection on the part of our government to a loan muſt be, that it would draw us out of the neutral ſituation in which we wiſhed to continue: that there were various means of evading this; firſt, the ſecrecy of France which might be relied on; and ſecondly, means of diſguiſing the loan might be deviſed, which would effectually prevent its being conſidered as an aid during the preſent war; that if we were truly and ſincerely deſirous of effecting the thing, we ſhould experience no difficulty in finding the means He again ſtated a propoſition of this kind, on our part, as being abſolutely neceſſary to prove that the government were not about entering into a treaty with perſons of a temper hoſtile to it. Mr. Gerry not well hearing Mr. Talleyrand, who ſpoke low, aſked him to explain himſelf with reſpect to the propoſition he had alluded to, ſuppoſing it to be a new one; and he anſwered, that one was ſecrecy; but that there were beſides various ways which might eaſily be ſuggeſted to cover the loan as an immediate one, by limiting the time of advancing it to diſtant inſtalments. Mr. Gerry obſerved, that Dutrimond had ſuggeſted that a loan was propoſed to be made payable after the war, and in ſupplies to St. Domingo. Mr. Talleyrand ſignified, that that might be one of the means uſed; and ſaid that if we were only ſincere in our wiſh, it would be eaſy to bring about the end.

General Marſhall told Mr Talleyrand, that if the miniſters of the United States had manifeſted any unwillingneſs to take all proper means to reconcile the two republics, or any indifference on the ſubject, they had very badly repreſented the feelings and wiſhes of their government; that the government of the United States, was moſt ſincerely deſirous of preſerving the friendſhip of France, and had, in his opinion, unequivocally manifeſted that deſire, by having deputed us under the extraordinary circumſtances attending our miſſion, and by having ſo long patiently borne the immenſe loſs of property which had been ſuſtained; that we had endeavored, according to the beſt of our judgment, to repreſent truly the diſpoſition of our government; but we underſtood that France would conſider nothing as an evidence of friendſhip, but an act that would tranſcend and violate our powers, and at the ſame time operate the moſt ſerious injury to our country; that neutrality, in the preſent war, was of the laſt importance to the United States; and they had reſolved faithfully to maintain it: that they had committed no act, voluntarily, which was a breach of it; and could do nothing in ſecret, which, if known, would juſtly arrange them among the belligerent powers; that in the preſent ſtate of things, if America was actually leagued with France in the war, ſhe would only be required to furniſh money: that we had neither ſhips of war nor men to be employed in it; and could conſequently, as a belligerent power, only be aſked for money; that, therefore, to furniſh money, was, in fact, to make war—which we could by no means conſent to do, and which would abſolutely tranſcend our powers—being an act altogether without the view and contemplation of our government, when our miſſion was decided on: that with reſpect to ſupplies to St. Domingo, no doubt could be entertained that our merchants would furniſh them very abundantly, if France would permit the commerce; and a loan really payable after the cloſe of the war, might then be negociated. Mr. Talleyrand again marked the diſtinction between ſilence of inſtructions and an expreſs prohibition; and again inſiſted on the neceſſity of our proving, by ſome means which we muſt offer, our friendſhip for the republic. He ſaid he muſt exact from us, on the part of his government, ſome propoſition of this ſort; that to prove our friendſhip, there muſt be ſome immediate aid, or ſomething which might avail them; that the principles of reciprocity would require it.

Gen. Pinckney and gen. Marſhall underſtood him, by this expreſſion, to allude to the loan formerly made by France to the United States. Mr. Gerry, at the time, thought he alluded to the treaty to be made and ſaid all treaties ſhould be founded in reciprocity, and then aſked whether a loan was the ultimatum of this government.—Mr. Talleyrand did not give a direct anſwer to the queſtion: he ſaid, as he was underſtood, that the government inſiſted on ſome act which would demonſtrate our friendly diſpoſition towards, and our good wiſhes for the republic: this once done, he ſaid, the adjuſtment of complaints would be eaſy;—that would be matter of coquiry, and if France had done us wrong it would be repaired. But that if this was refuſed, it would increaſe the diſtance and coldneſs between the two republics. The converſation continued in this ſtyle until four o'clock, when we took our leave and agreed to meet in the evening. In the courſe of it, and in reply to ſome obſervations of Mr. Talleyrand, reſpecting the proofs of friendſhip required by France, Gen. Pinckney obſerved, that our being here was a mark of the friendly diſpoſition of our government; & that while we were here, the government had paſſed a decree for ſeizing neutral veſſels having on board any article coming out of England, which in its operation would ſubject to capture all our property on the ocean. Mr. Talleyrand replied, that this was not particular to us, but was common to all the neutral powers. At another time in anſwer to his demand, of ſome mark of our friendſhip, general Marſhall obſerved, that we conſidered the mutual intereſt of the two nations as requiring peace and friendſhip; and we relied on finding ſufficient motives in the intereſt of France to preſerve that friendſhip, without forcing us to an act which tranſcended our powers and would be ſo injurious to our country. As we were taking our leave, Mr Talleyrand again noticed our not viſiting him, and ſaid, he conceived our not having had an audience of the directory ought not to have prevented it.—Gen. Marſhall told him that our ſeeing the directory or not, was an object of no ſort of concern to us; that we were perfectly indifferent with regard to it; but that we conceived that until our public character was in ſome degree recognifed, and we were treated as the miniſters and repreſentatives of our government we could not take upon ourſelves to act as miniſters, becauſe by doing ſo, we might ſubject ourſelves to ſome injurious circumſtances to which we could not ſubmit. He ſaid that was very true; but we might ſee him as private individuals, and diſcuſs the objects of difference between us.

We requeſted of Mr. Talleyrand another interview, at ſuch hour as might be convenient to him, on the 6th inſt. He anſwered, that he would receive us at half paſt eleven; at which hour we attended him.

Immediately after our arrivals this office, we were introduced to the miniſter, and general Pinckney ſtated, that we had conſidered, with the moſt ſerious attention, the converſation we had had the honor of holding with him a few days paſt: that the propoſition he had ſuggeſted appeared to us to be ſubſtantially the ſame with thoſe which had been made by Mr. X, by Mr. Y, and alſo to Mr. Gerry, with an intention that they ſhould be communicated to his colleagues; that we conſidered it as a propoſition, that the United States ſhould furniſh aid to France, to be uſed during the preſent war; that though it was unuſual to diſcloſe inſtructions, yet we would declare to him, that in addition to its being a meaſure amounting to a declaration of war againſt Great Britain, we were expreſsly forbidden by our inſtructions to take ſuch a ſtep.

The miniſter ſaid, in a tone of queſtion, he ſuppoſed our inſtructions were to do nothing which would amount to a departure from our neutrality—General Pinckney ſaid, that we were ſo inſtructed; and that they were ſtill more particular. Mr. Talleyrand then proceeded to argue that it would be no departure from neutrality, to ſtipulate a loan payable after the war; & ſpoke of it clearly as admitting of application to immediate uſe. He ſaid a good deal of the ſecrecy with which the tranſaction might be cloathed; and obſerved further, that a loan payable after the war, would be a proof of our faithful obſervance of the duties of neutrality, ſince it would be conſidered as proving that we had rejected propoſitions for an immediate loan Gen. Marſhall replied, that we thought differently; that in our opinion any act on the part of the American government, on which one of the belligerent powers could raiſe money for immediate uſe, would be furniſhing aid to that power, and would be taking part in the war. It would be in fact, to take the only part which, in the exiſting ſtate of things, America could take. This was our deliberate opinion, and in addition to it we conſidered our inſtructions as concluſive on this point.

He obſerved, that we had claims on the French government for property taken from American citizens. Some of thoſe claims were probably juſt. He aſked, if they were acknowledged by France, whether we could not give credit as to the payment, ſay for two years. We anſwered that we could. He then inſiſted that it was preciſely the ſame thing, that by ſuch an act we ſhould conſent to leave in the hands of France, funds to which our citizens were entitled, and which might be uſed in the proſecution of the war. Gen. Pinckney ſaid there was a difference between the caſes; but the granting or not granting a loan was in our power. He repeated his obſervation, and gen. Mar-

shall said the property for which money was due to American citizens from the French government, was taken into poſſeſſion of that government without any co operation on the part of the United States.

No act of any ſort was performed by our government, which in any degree contributed to place thoſe funds in the hands of France, nor was there any conſent towards it; but in the caſe propoſed the act would be the act of the government; the government could itſelf place funds in the hands of France, and thereby furniſh means which might be employed in the proſecution of the war. This was the diſtinction between the caſes, and in a queſtion of neutrality it appeared to us to be all important. The miniſter proceeded to ſtate the caſe of aſſuming the debt of our citizens, and of paying the debt in that manner; but general Pinckney and Mr. Gerry told him we were poſitively forbidden to aſſume to our own the debts of citizens, even if we were to pay the money directly to them. He ſeemed ſurprized at this. General Pinckney obſerved, contrary to to uſage, we had deemed it proper, in the exiſting ſtate of things, to ſtate candidly our powers to him, that he might know certainly that we could not ſecretly, or under any diſguiſe whatever, make a loan which might be uſed during the war.

Mr Talleyrand ſaid he muſt reſume his poſition that there was a difference, which he muſt inſiſt upon, between a loan payable immediately, and a loan payable in future; and he ſtill inſiſted there was no difference between a loan payable in future and a credit for the money which might be due to our citizens.—Mr. Gerry obſerved that his colleagues had juſtly ſtated the diſtinction between the debt which will be due to the citizens of the United States from France, in caſe of recoguizing the claims which we ſhall make in their behalf, & a debt which might ariſe from a loan by the government of the United States to that of France, during the war. The one is the reſult of an arreſt of their property without their conſent, the other would be a voluntary act of the government of the United States, and a breach of their neutrality.—There is an additional objection to the latter; if the United States ſhould make ſuch a loan it would give too much reaſon to ſuppoſe that their government had conſented, in a colluſive manner, to the capture of the veſſels of their citizens, and had thus been furniſhing France with ſupplies to carry on the war.—Our inſtructions are expreſs, not to ſtipulate for any aide to France, either directly or indirectly during the war.

With reſpect to a ſecret ſtipulation, a loan cannot be made without an act of the legiſlature; but if the executive were adequate to it, we have an inſtance of an injunction of ſecrecy on members of the ſenate, on an important ſubject, which one of the members thought himſelf warranted in publiſhing in the newſpapers; and of frequent inſtances of ſecrets which have otherwiſe eſcaped: ſecrecy, in this inſtance, might therefore be conſidered, if the meaſure was in itſelf admiſſible, as being impracticable, General Marſhall obſerved, that we had conſidered the ſubject with great ſolicitude, and were decidedly of opinion, that we could not under any form, make a loan which could be uſed during the war; that he could not tell what our government would do, if on the ſpot; but were perfectly clear, that without additional orders, we could not do what France requeſted. Mr. Gerry, obſerved, that the government & nation of the U. States, as well as ourſelves, were earneſtly ſolicitous to reſtore friendſhip between the two republics; as gen. Marſhall had ſtated, we could not ſay what our government would do, if on the ſpot; but if this propoſition met the wiſhes of the government of France, general Marſhall and himſelf had agreed immediately to embark for the United States, and lay before our government the exiſting ſtate of things here, as it reſpected our nation, to enable them to determine whether any, and what other meaſures on their part were neceſſary. Mr. Talleyrand made no obſervation on this propoſition; but enquired whether we expected ſoon to receive orders. Mr. Gerry mentioned an anſwer he had received to a letter ſent by him in November; and general Marſhall ſtated that our firſt diſpatches were ſent on board two veſſels at Amſterdam, on the 20th of November, from which Mr. Talleyrand could form as juſt an idea as we could, when an anſwer might be expected; but he did not think it probable one would arrive before a month to come. General Marſhall told him, we knew that our government had not recevid our diſpaches on the 8th of January; and we could not tell when they might be received. He aſked whether our intelligence came through England. General Marſhall anſwered that it did not; and general Pinckney ſaid, that American papers as late as the 8th of January mentioned the fact.

There was ſome converſation about the time when theſe inſtructions might be expected; and general Marſhall ſuggeſted a doubt whether our government might give any inſtructions. He aſked, with ſome ſuprize, whether we had not written for inſtructions? And we anſwered, that we had not: and Mr. Gerry ſaid that we had ſtated facts to our government, and conceived that nothing more was neceſſary. General Pinckney obſerved, that the government knowing the facts, would do what was proper; and that our applying for inſtructions or not would not alter their conduct. Mr. Talleyrand then enquired whether we had not ſent any one to the United States. General Pinckney ſaid no: and Mr. Gerry added, that ſoon after our arrival we had made propoſitions to ſend one of our number, which were not accepted. And general Marſhall further added, that thoſe who had communicated with us, had told us we ſhould be ordered out of France immediately; and we had ſuppoſed that we ſhould be ordered out before our letters could reach the government. Mr. Gerry then obſerved, that the government of France muſt judge for itſelf, but that it appeared to him, that a treaty on liberal principles, ſuch as thoſe on which the treaty of commerce between the two nations was firſt eſtabliſhed, would be infinitely more advantageous to France than the trifling advantages ſhe could derive from a loan. Such a treaty would produce a friendſhip and attachment, on the part of the United States to France, which would be ſolid and permanent, and produce benefits far ſuperior to thoſe of a loan, if we had powers to make it. To this obſervation M. Talleyrand made no reply. We parted without any ſentiment delivered by the miniſter on the ſubject of our going home to conſult our government.

As we were taking our leave of Mr. Tallevrand, we told him that two of us would return immediately, to receive the inſtructions of our government, if that would be agreeable to the directory: if it was not, we would wait ſome time in the expectation of receiving inſtructions.

NORFOLK, June 11.

The paſſengers by the Eaſtern Shore Mail, arrived laſt evening, relate, that they were informed by Mr. Dagſville, (a reſpectable inhabitant on the Eaſtern Shore of Maryland) that off Aſſewooman, near Chingoteague, they heard a heavy cannonading on Friday, and had diſtinctly ſeen two heavy ſhips under eaſy fighting ſail.

The following article is copied from Lloyd's Evening Poſt of April 2.

"Among the reports which the non arrival of any intelligence from France has within theſe few days given riſe to, is the following: That the American commiſſioners at Paris have been ordered to depart, and that all American property in France, which is ſuppoſed to amount to near 300,000l. is to be confiſcated.

June 12.

Yeſterday arrived here from Richmond, Capt Claiborne with a detachment of 70 of the Continental troops, for the purpoſe of garriſoning our forts.

Same day arrived the ſloop Herkemer, capt. Seaman, in 52 hours from New-York, and has on board the mortars and ſhells for the uſe of the forts.

Capt. Seaman ſaw the United States ſhip Ganges, on Sunday morning, off Chingoteague, ſteering to the Northward under eaſy ſail.

We are informed that Meſſrs. Crowninſhields and Sons, of Salem, have offered to Government the loan of the ſhip America, of 700 tons, at a valuation made by appraiſers appointed by government. The ſhip is at New-York, is a very faſt ſailer and will carry 28 guns. The ſubſcription for the Newburyport ſhip is filled, and contracts are made for building her. The ſhip Herald, of Boſton, is purchaſed by government and is to be fitted immediately.

RICHMOND:

FRIDAY, *June* 15.

THE ANSWER

Of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES to the YOUNG MEN of BOSTON.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is impoſſible for you to enter your own Faneuil Hall or to throw your eyes on the variegated mountains, and elegant iſlands around you, without recollecting the principles and actions of your fathers and feeling what is due to their example;—One of their firſt principles was to unite in themſelves the character of citizens and ſoldiers, and eſpecially to preſerve the latter always ſubordinate to the former.

With much ſolicitude for your welfare, and that of your property, I take the freedom to ſay, that this country never appeared to me to be in greater danger, than at this moment, from within or without—never more urgently excited, to aſſume the functions of *ſoldiers*.

The ſtate of the world is ſuch, the ſituation of all the nations of Europe, with which we have relation, is ſo critical, that viciſſitudes muſt be expected, from whoſe deleterious influences nothing but arms and energy can protect us:—To arms, then, my young friends,—to arms, eſpecially by ſea, to be uſed as the law ſhall direct, let us reſort; for ſafety againſt dangers, which we now ſee and feel, cannot be averted by *truth, reaſon* or *juſtice*.

Nothing in the earlier part of my public life, animated me more, than the countenances of the children and youth of the town of Boſton; and nothing at this hour gives me ſo much pleaſure, as the maſculine temper and talents, diſplayed by the youth of America in every part of it.

I ought not to forget the worſt enemy we have—that *obloquy*, which you have obſerved, is the worſt enemy to virtue, and the beſt friend to vice: it ſtrives to deſtroy all diſtinction between right and wrong, it leads to diviſion, ſedition, civil war, and military deſpotiſm.—I need ſay no more.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, May 22.

COMMUNICATION.

IN conſequence of the addreſs which was agreed to by the citizens of Albemarle county at their May court, directed to Sam J. Cabell, their repreſentative in Congreſs, expreſſing their diſapprobation of the conduct of the Preſident; Col. John Nicholas of Charlotteſville, who had been abſent at the firſt meeting, called the attentions of the people of that county to the preſent ſituation of America with France, on the 4th of this month, it being alſo court day. He advocated, warmly, the conduct of the government, and vindicated, on principles which were not refuted, that particular part of the adminiſtration which the aforementioned addreſs reprobated. He expoſed in turn the conduct of France, and ſhewed from the diſpatches from our envoys, that it was their partizans in this country, and not the friends and ſupporters of our government, who were likely to bring war upon us. He was oppoſed by his relation Wilſon Nicholas, Eſq. the propoſer of the addreſs to Mr. Cabell at the May court; and ſupported by Mr. Benjamin Brown, one of the Juſtices of the peace for the county. And after the greater part of the day had been conſumed in harranguing the people, who liſtened with all that attention natural to thoſe accuſtomed to hear but one ſide, but who, like honeſt and impartial men, were anxious to arrive at truth, an addreſs was propoſed, approving warmly and decidedly of the conduct of the Preſident. On which, the people, after ſeveral queſtions put, and ſeveral attempts made, divided, when a count was propoſed;—but which was prevented by the acknowledgement of Col. John Nicholas that the majority was againſt him;—obſerving at the ſame time that, conſidering the ſame county had juſt before expreſſed the ſentiment they had, "*with only one diſſenting voice*," which at that time being ingeniouſly urged by his worthy friend and relation as a concluſive reaſon why they ſhould not then enter into a contrary proceeding, he conceived he had carried his point as far as could have been expected. He had at leaſt proved that the citizens of the county of *Albemarle even* were not ſo numerous in their oppoſition to the government as had been ſuppoſed, and aſſerted in the firſt addreſs.

In the courſe of the obſervations made by Mr. J. N. it was very remarkable that he was three times interrupted by Mr. T. Randolph, *ſon in-law to the Vice-Preſident*, on the ſubject of the diſpatches from our envoys; who was promptly and ſatisfactorily anſwered it was thought by all with whom I converſed on the ſubject.

The *particular* county in which this attempt was made, made me pay particular attention to what paſſed; and as I was no way concerned in the proceeding, will be found, I hope, to be entitled at leaſt to the credit of having given a true and impartial account.

A BYE-STANDER.

June 8, 1798.

Congreſſional Proceedings.

Monday June 4.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, went into a committee of the whole on the bill making an alteration in the Judicial Department, by making a Weſtern Circuit, to include Kentucky and Tenneſſee, and by adding two Judges to the preſent eſtabliſhment. After ſome diſcuſſion, on motion of Mr. Coit, who wanted information on the ſubject, the committee roſe and had leave to ſit again. The houſe afterwards reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the bill for regulating the compenſation of the ſupervifors and collectors of the Internal Revenue of the United States; when conſiderable diſcuſſion took place on a motion of Mr. Gallatin, to ſtrike out the ſecond ſection, on the ground of this being an improper time to raiſe the ſalaries of theſe officers. The committee roſe, without taking the queſtion, and had leave to ſit again. Mr. Sewall, from the committee for the protection of commerce and defence of the country, reported a bill for the prevention and reſtraint of dangerous and ſeditious practices, which was committed for Wedneſday.

This bill propoſes that any Alien reſident, or who ſhall come to reſide within the United States, who hath been convicted of any felony or other infamous crime, or who ſhall be a notorious fugitive from juſtice, upon any charge of treaſonable or ſeditious practices, in any foreign State or Country, or whoſe continuance within the United States ſhall be, in the opinion of the Preſident of the United States, injurious to the public peace and ſafety, may be deemed and adjudged a dangerous perſon, and may be required to depart from the country and may be apprehended and removed therefrom.

And if any perſon, whether alien or citizen ſhall ſecretly or openly combine or conſpire together, with intention of oppoſing any meaſures of the government of the United States, which are or ſhall be directed by the proper authority, or to defeat the operation of any law of the United States, or to diſcourage, or prevent any perſon holding any place, or office in, or under the government of the United States, from undertaking or exerciſing his truſt or duty; and if any perſon with intent, as aforeſaid, ſhall, by any writing, print, or advifed ſpeaking, threaten ſuch officer, or perſon in public truſt, with any danger to his character, perſon or property, or ſhall council or adviſe, or attempt to procure any inſurrection, riot, or unlawful aſſembly or combination as aforeſaid, whether ſuch conſpiring, &c. ſhall have the propoſed effect, or not, ſhall and may be puniſhed upon conviction of the offence, by a fine not exceeding dollars, and by binding with ſufficient ſurety for good behaviour, or by impriſonment for a term not exceeding years; and if the perſon ſo convicted ſhall be an alien, he may be farther adjudged, in lieu of ſuch binding or impriſonment, to be baniſhed and removed from the territory of the United States.

Mr. Harper laid a reſolution upon the table to exempt from ordinary militia duty, ſuch corps of volunteers as ſhall be accepted by the Preſident of the United States during the time ſuch corps ſhall be reſpectively accepted.

Immediately upon the journal being read, Mr Macon roſe, and ſaid his colleague had laid upon him the painful taſk of informing the houſe, that his friend and colleague Col. Bryan is no more: that he died this morning at nine o'clock.

Mr. J. Parker hoped that a reſolution of a ſimiliar kind to that which was adopted on the death of his colleague (Col. Bland) when Congreſs ſat at New-York, would now be agreed to. He accordingly propoſed the following:

"*Reſolved, That the members from the ſtate of North Carolina be a committee to ſuperintend the funeral of the deceaſed, and that this houſe will attend the ſame.*"

The reſolution was unanimouſly carried, and the members having had a meeting, Mr Macon reported that the funeral would take place to-morrow afternoon (Tueſday) at five o'clock, from No. 205, Arch ſtreet.

The Preſident of the United States has made the following appointments, (with the concurrence of the Senate) for the additional regiment of Artillery, viz.

MAJORS,

Benjamin Brooks, Maryland.
Adam Hoops, New-Jerſey.
Daniel Jackſon, Maſſachuſetts.

CAPTAINS,

Decius Wadſworth, Connecticut.
William M'Rea, Virginia.
Samuel Eddins, do.
F. Kinlock Huger, South Carolina.
Amos Stoddard, Maſſachuſetts.
Lemuel Yates, do.
James Reed, Pennſylvania.
Callender Irwine, do.
James Stille, New Jerſey.
Walter Livingſton Cochran, New York
John Biſhop, Virginia.
John Henry, Pennſylvania.

LIEUTENANTS,

Theodore Meminger, Pennſylvania.
Wm. Steele, do,
Francis Gibſon. do.
Alexander D. Pope, Virginia.
John W. Livingſton, New-York.
John Hancock, Virginia.
Geo. W. Carmical, Pennſylvania.
Samuel Dickenſon Maryland.
Philip Stewart, New Jerſey.
Wm. Cooper, New York.
Wm Deveaux, Georgia.
Patrick C. Harris, North Carolina.
Joſeph Yates, New-York.
Geo. Waſhington Duncon, Maſſachuſetts.
Toppan Webſter, New-Hampſhire.
James White, South-Carolina.
James B. Many, Delaware.
John Knight, Maryland.
John Fergus, jun. North Carolina.
Nathaniel Leonard, Vermont.
John Leybourne, Georgia.
Charles Waſtoncraft, Pennſylvania.
Robert Weir Oſbourn, do.

SURGEON,

James Scanlon, Maryland.

SURGEON'S MATES.

Thomas Tillinghaſt, Rhode Iſland.
Nathaniel Dwight, Connecticut.
Burr Harriſon, Kentucky.

—MARRIAGES—

On Monday evening laſt, Col. JOHN PRESTON, of Montgomery County, to Miſs POLLY RADFORD, eldeſt daughter of William Radford, Eſq. of this city.

On Wedneſday evening laſt, Mr. JACOB BOCKIUS, to Miſs SUSANNAH PROSSER, both of this city.

J. Proſſer & Wm. Moncure

Have connected themſelves, to tranſact buſineſs in the

Auction and Commiſſion line,

under the firm of

PROSSER & MONCURE,

in the houſe lately occupied by Meſſrs. HICKS, CAMPBELL and CURRIE; at which place Goods will be thankfully received and advances of caſh made if required.—Any buſineſs intruſted to their management will be ſtrictly attended to and the utmoſt punctuality obſerved.

JOHN PROSSER.
WILLIAM MONCURE.

Richmond, 14th June, 1798.

For Sale, at the Vendue-Office of

PROSSER & MONCURE,

On MONDAY the 18th inſtant, the following articles, viz:—

3d and 4th proof ANTIQUA RUM,
BROWN SUGAR by the Hhd. and Bbl,
RICE by the Tierce,
COFFEE by the Bag.

} At 60 Days.

London Market MADEIRA WINE by the Pipe
LONDON PORTER by the Hhd.
QUEENSWARE in Crates,
SHERRY WINE in bottles,

} At 90 Days.

Alſo an ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS.

PROSSER & MONCURE.

June 14th, 1798

Notice.

REPEATED attacks of a moſt afflicting malady, at thoſe periods of the year when the ſuperior and ſupreme courts are in ſeſſion, and conſequently my perſonal exertions are moſt wanting, oblige me to decline the practice of the law:—And while I return my moſt grateful acknowledgments to all thoſe with whoſe confidence I have been honored, I truſt to their indulgence for putting their papers into the hands of Mr. BENNETT TAYLOR of this city, who has kindly undertaken to attend to the ſeveral ſuits in which I am concerned in the federal and ſtate courts, and to bring them to a cloſe. And although his talents and affidnity will leave my clients no cauſe to regret the change of their counſel, it is, nevertheleſs my intention, when health will permit, to contribute my own aid in all cates where any diſcuſſion at the trial may be neceſſary.

Many bonds and notes, on which no ſuits are depending, (ſome for near thirty years paſt) remain in my poſſeſſion, which I requeſt may be withdrawn, as I can no longer hold myſelf accountable for them.

ANDREW RONALD.

Richmond, June 9, 1798. (6tt)

For Sale,

20 qr. caſks } old Red Port Wine of
20 pipes } ſuperior quality;
Madeira Wine in pipes;
Teneriffe do. do;
Porter packed in caſks of 3 dozen each;
Old Weſt India Rum;
French Brandy;
Apple Brandy;
2000 gallons excellent Whiſkey;
Loaf Sugar;
Brown Sugar;
Coffee;
Slit Iron, and
100 barrels excellent cut Herrings;

The above articles have juſt come to hand, and being principally on conſignment, will be ſold very low, for caſh, by

Gamble & Temple,

Who have as uſual a good aſſortment of

Dry Goods

on hand, which will be ſold on equitable terms.

Richmond, June 12, 1798.

JUST RECEIVED,

and for Sale by the Subscriber,

on reasonable terms,

THE FOLLOWING

GOODS,

By WHOLESALE or RETAIL,

German Linens,—*viz.*

OZNABURGS
Brown Hempen
Bed-ticking
Oil-cloth.

Ironmongery.

Mill-saws
Hand do.
Plane irons
Chissels
Gouges
Draw knives
Coffee Mills
Screw-augers
Gimblets
Compasses
Trowels
Mark-drawers
Waset-irons.

Hollow Glass.

Decanters plain & cut
Cage Glasses
Medicine Phials
Tumblers plain & cut
Wine Glasses do.

Nurenberg Goods,

Among which are a great variety of children's Toys, Snuff Boxes, Black Lead Pencils, Slates and slate Pencils, Cloth Brushes, &c. &c. &c.

Likewise,

A large assortment of Looking Glasses, Violins and Violin Strings.

JAMES THOMPSON.

Richmond, March 27, 1798. tf.

A Suit being commenced in the High Court of Chancery, to compel a settlement of the accounts, and a division of the remaining property of the late Richmond Rope Walk Company; and as there appears to be some material obstructions to a final close of these affairs, which seem to require the advice and direction of the company at large—It is earnestly requested, that every member will attend in person, or by their representatives, at the Eagle Tavern in the City of Richmond, on the 30th day of July next, to consider of, and direct the most proper steps to facilitate a final settlement of that tedious business.——At which time all persons who have any claims against the company are requested to make them known, otherwise they will be precluded from any further demand

The Directors.

April 12, 1798

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS thankful to the Public and his Friends in particular, for the favors which have by them been conferred on him, and takes this method of informing them that he has commenced a new line of business—Having rented a commodious STABLE, which will conveniently accommodate about twelve Horses, he proposes to take that number at Livery at Four Shillings per Horse the twenty four hours, or Sixteen Dollars and a half per month.

He has several good BEDS for the accommodation of his Friends, who may board with him on much more reasonable terms than is customary in this town: They shall be furnished with Diet and Lodgings at Six Shillings per day.

GEORGE WATSON.

Richmond, March 30, 1798.

John Myers

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC that he has opened a

BOTTLING CELLAR,

near the BRIDGE,

Where Gentlemen can be supplied with

Bottled Porter and *Ale*

at a reasonable price.

N. B. Gentlemen who live in the Country may have Porter put up to carry any distance without breakage.

RICHMOND, May, 3, 1798.

Doctor Perkins's

CELEBRATED

Metallic Points

May be had at this Printing-Office, with the Patent Right and Directions for using them.

BLANK

Bills of Exchange

For Sale at this Printing-Office.

A FRENCH TUTOR

Wanted.

WANTED in a private family in the country, A FRENCH TUTOR, who has been bred a gentleman of morality and genuine patriotism, a lover of his country and the Republican cause, past middle age, capable of teaching the French in its purity, a knowledge of the Mathematicks and Geography;—it matters not whether he speaks English, as the Advertiser has two or three children whom he wishes never to imbibe the Aristocratic Language To such a man a generous salary will be given, make him a companion if he proves a good Frenchman, and he need not be employed in Tuition more than four or five hours in the day. For further particulars apply to the printer of this paper

May 18th, 1798. (tf)

Lately Published,

AND FOR SALE AT SAMUEL PLEASANTS' PRINTING OFFICE, RICHMOND;

[Price 2 shillings]

A SELECTION OF

HYMNS

AND

Spiritual Songs

FROM THE BEST AUTHORS,

BY ANDREW BROADDUS, V. D. M

May 14.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from my team in Petersburg, on the night of Tuesday the 29th of May last,

A Bay Horse,

Five years old, about five feet high, with an old Saddle and Bridle, Waggon-whip, sundry Bags, &c.——I have reason to believe that JOHN WILLIAMS who had formely drove the team is the thief. He is a small Englishman, well built and much pock marked—and he is probably gone on from Petersburg through Nottaway county and onward that course.—He took from me by collecting unwarrantably, my dues, a few days previous to his elopement, about one hundred and forty dollars. This gallantry having overcome his reason, he had appointed an unlawful marriage in Amelia on the 31st of May last, which being discovered by his Richmond wife, about forty miles distant, he was dismounted, and to aid his speed, he unlawfully mounted my horse, I will give forty dollars to apprehend and deliver said Williams to me in Manchester, near Richmond, and will moreover, to suppress further feats of his villainy, satisfy a printer in each county of the state of Virginia, in the two Carolina's, Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, who will publish a copy of this in two succeeding newspapers.

LUMAN BISHOP.

June 5th, 1798. (2w.)

COPPER & TIN WARE

Manufactory.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to a generous public, for the very great encouragement he has met with in his line of business; and begs leave to inform his friends & customers, that he has on hand a quantity of STRONG STOUT COPPER in SHEETS and bottoms, that they may be supplied with STILLS on the shortest notice, either with PATENT, COPPER or PEWTER WORMS.

He has a number of STILLS of all sizes finished and ready for delivery made on the best and most improved principles, which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices.

WILLIAM COOK.

N. B. All kinds of TIN WORK as usual.

☞The highest cash price given for old BRASS, COPPER, PEWTER, or LEAD

FOR SALE

On board the Schooner BETSY & JENNY

HENRY YOUNG, *Master*,

Lying at Rockett's Landing,

A QUANTITY of FRESH STONE

LIME.

Enquire of the master on board, or to the subscriber,

ORRIS PAINE.

Richmond, June 7th, 1798.

☞ *The Charles Carter!*

Thomas Gilliat,

Has the pleasure of informing his friends of the arrival of the above ship from London, in which he has a very extensive assortment of

Fall and Fashionable

GOODS,

In addition to those he has already received by former vessels.

Richmond, Nov. 15, 1797 (tf.)

TO BE SOLD,

FOR READY MONEY,

On Saturday the seventh day of July next, at Paineville in the county of Amelia,

A LIKELY

Negro Man,

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by JOHN E. BOOKER, to secure the payment of two debts therein mentioned, viz.—One due to PARHAM BOOKER, the other due to BOOKER & BURCH.

WALLER FORD, Trustee.

Amelia, April 28, 1798.

TO BE RENTED,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS,

THE following Tenements situated at Aylett's Ware-house on Mattopony river, to wit; A DWELLING HOUSE with two convenient rooms (and a portico) below, and one room above, with necessary offices, such as a Kitchen, Dairy, Meat house, &c.—A GARDEN, and a LOT containing 15 or 20 acres—Two STORE HOUSES, each has an accounting and two lumber rooms under the same roof—at a convenient distance from the Store-houses are two large and commodious GRANARIES, placed on the bank of the river, which is sufficiently deep to admit vessels of burthen to load immediately under their spouts—A LUMBER HOUSE well calculated for the reception of wet goods may be had with or without the Store houses.——Immediate possession may be had in all, or any of the above Tenements; and for terms apply to the subscriber near the premises.

PHILIP AYLETT.

King William, May 21st, 1798. (4w)

STOLEN from my stable on the 23d instant, a BLACK HORSE, about four feet ten inches high, branded on the near shoulder I H. he was shod all round, has a star in his forehead, his hind feet white, has a twitch tail and hanging mane; paces, trots and gallops, and has been used to work in a waggon. A liberal compensation will be made to any person who will deliver the said horse or give information where he may be found to

RICHARD ADAMS.

Richmond Hill, May 30th, 1798. tf.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber on the last day of April, a

A Dark Bay Horse,

Five years old, about four feet eight inches high, has lost his right eye; paces, trots and gallops. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said horse to the subscriber near Shockoe warehouses.

JOHN P. MILLER.

Richmond, June 4, 1798. (3t)

PRESQ'ISLE ESTATE.

THIS valuable Farm, and desirable residence, is again offered for sale; and without reducing its price, it is hoped the terms will be acceptable to any person possessing a large number of slaves; with which *ineligible* property, full payment may be made, after the rate of two hundred dollars each.

Having removed to this city as a permanent residence, I should wish to receive part payment in a small quantity of good land near to it: or, if more agreeable to a purchaser, the whole may be paid in any stocks of the U. States Possessing the most secure and perfect title, the same shall be transferred and warranted by

D. M. RANDOLPH.

Richmond, May 28th, 1798. (6w)

BLANK

Bills of Lading

May be had at S. *Pleasants' Printing-Office.*

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery.

Between

Cadwallader Evans, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Amos Strettle, deceased, left unadministered by Henry Drinker, Abel James and John Strettle, executors of Amos Strettle, plaintiff;

And

James Hayes and Anne Dent his wife, defendants.

THIS cause came on this seventh day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, to be heard on the bill, answer, exhibits and the report of the surveyor of the county of Henry, pursuant to the order of the thirtieth day of September last, and was argued by counsel; on consideration whereof, the court doth *adjudge, order* and *decree*, that unless the defendants do on or before the first day of January next, pay unto the plaintiff one thousand five hundred pounds current money of Virginia, the value of four thousand five hundred pounds paper money reduced according to the statutory scale of depreciation of the state of Pennsylvania, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven, 'till payment and the costs of this suit, the said defendants and their heirs and all persons claiming under them be from thenceforth barred and foreclosed of their equity and right to redeem the tract or parcel of land commonly called the Falls Plantation, mentioned in the indenture of mortgage among the exhibits made the twentieth day of September one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven, between William Black of the one part and Amos Strettle of the other part, and in case of default in the payment of the said debt, interest and costs at the time aforesaid, that

or any two of them, after giving three weeks previous notice thereof in one or more of the Richmond newspapers, do expose to public sale by Auction for ready money, subject to the dower of the widow of the said William Black, so much of the land mentioned in the said indenture, and in such parts as the defendant James Hayes shall direct, as will be sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's demand aforesaid, and out of the proceeds of such sale pay to the plaintiff his said debt, interest and costs, and the surplus, if any, after deducting the expenses attending the said sale pay to the defendant Jame Hayes and make report thereof to the court.

A Copy,

Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery.

Between

Cadwallader Evans, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, of Amos Strettle, deceased, left unadministered by Henry Drinker, Abel James and John Strettle, executors of Amos Strettle,

Plaintiff;

And

James Hayes and Anne Dent his wife,

Defendants.

ON the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, James Heron, Robert Pollard and John Lyne, or any two of them are appointed commissioners for performing the decretal order pronounced in this cause on the seventh day of June last, in place of the commissioners heretofore appointed; and the court doth further adjudge, order & decree, that out of the money which may be produced by the sale directed by the said decretal order, the said commissioners in addition to the money and costs thereby recovered, do pay unto the plaintiff interest upon the value of one hundred pounds, Pennsylvania currency, to be reduced according to the statutory scale of depreciation of that state, on the twentieth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven, from the twentieth day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy eight, 'till paid; interest upon the same sum to be reduced by the same scale from the twentieth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and seventy nine, 'till paid; interest upon the same sum to be reduced by the same scale from the twentieth day of September one thousand seven hundred and eighty 'till paid; interest upon the same sum to be reduced by the same scale from the twentieth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty one 'till paid; and interest upon the same sum to be reduced by the same scale from the twentieth day of September one thousand seven hundred and and eighty two, 'till paid.

A Copy,

Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

PURSUANT to the above Decrees of the High Court of Chancery, Will be offered for SALE, on TUESDAY the THIRD day of JULY next, on the premises, at public auction, for ready money, that valuable tract of LAND on which Mr. James Hayes lives, adjoining the town of Manchester, known by the name of the

Falls Plantation,

Or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise the sum of money with interest and costs ordered by the said decrees.

J. HERON.
R. POLLARD.
JOHN LYNE.

21st May, 1798.

The above plantation was not sold agreeable to a late advertisement, owing to a mistake in the day appointed for the sale.

THE FULL BRED UNRIVALLED

Running Horse,

CHANTICLEER

in the highest Health and Vigor;

WILL Stand at my stable, this season; to commence the first of March, and end the 1st of August, to be let to Mares at THREE POUNDS the leap paid down, FIVE GUINEAS the season, dischargeable with FIVE POUNDS, if paid by the first day of October next, and NINE POUNDS, to ensure a Mare being with foal; so soon as the Mare shall be considered with foal, or transferred, the ensurance money demandable.

Unless the money is sent with the Mares, notes of hand will be expected.

CHANTICLEER,

Is 15 hands and a half high, 4 years old the 13th of June last—He was got by Wild Air, his dam by Pantaloon, his grandam by Traveller, great grandam by Mark Anthony, great great grandam by Aristotle, great great great grandam was Bonny Lass out of the imported Bonny Lass by old Jolly Roger. CHANTICLEER's form for beauty and running points is pronounced by the best judges to be superior to any horse they have ever seen bred in America, and they *dare* to say that he might rank among the finest of the old dominion.

His Performances which have been *seen*, justly entitle him to the general opinion, that he is the best running horse in Virginia—on account of his speed, the time he has run in, the bottom he has exhibited, and the horses he has beaten. He won the 30th of May last at New-Market the first day's purse of 100l. four mile heats, although evidently lame, beating besides many other good horses, the famous Purse Bearer; the horses were then timed by several experienced gentlemen; the first heat was run by Chanticleer in 8 minutes 2 seconds, being the average time—Col. Ruffin making him run it in 8 minutes precisely—the longest time by Colonel Kennon, was 8 minutes 4 seconds. The course has been since measured by Mr. Cole, and by the chain it is 8 yards over distance in 4 miles.

CHANTICLEER,

Has never run less than two mile heats, and has beaten at different times and places, among others, besides having received forfeits, the noted running horses: Flying fish, Chance, the West Indian, the Lilly of the Valley, North Star, Quick Silver, Morning Star, the Lovely Lass, Mr Fletcher's Shark stallion, Slow and Easy, Dunganon by Medley, Gantanon, the Mountain Leader, Rainbow, and the above named Purse Bearer. Almost all these horses had not only won *Matches* but purses; several from two to four mile heats; some at New-Market, and other places; particularly Rainbow & Purse Bearer (since purchased by col. Hampton) who have obtained victories in other states, over the best horses; especially Purse Bearer, who in hand has beaten with great ease General Bradby's famous Mare Nancy Air & within a very few yards of giving a distance in four miles to Mr. Tayloe's celebrated running Mare Calypso—and he never has been beaten on equal terms except by Chanticleer.

I have excellent pasturage and secure enclosures, and intend to sow one hundred bushels of oats, the greater part for the benefit of Mares left with the Horse—and the board of servants gratis—Grain provided to feed mares at a moderate price if required—and I personally engage the greatest care and attention; but no liability for escapes or accidents of any kind.

BURWELL WILKES.

Brunswick, January 11th, 1798.

The Groom will expect half a dollar with each mare,